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THE REPORT ON ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

The Preliminary Report of the Committee of Fifteen, presented last month to the conference of school superintendents at Cleveland, is an educational document of the first importance, and at once takes rank with the Committee of Ten's Report on Secondary Education. These two documents may fairly be said to mark a new era in educational discussion, to more than prepare the way for that rational and scientific plan of coöperation among our educators that has so long been hoped for, yet but dimly descried upon the horizon. The American political organization, with its unparalleled measure of local autonomy, has created a special educational problem in the United States, and calls for the evolution of a special system adapted to its needs. We are doubtless still in the period of scattered aims and half-wasted energies, but order is slowly emerging from chaos. The fermentation must go on for many years yet; but the clarified final product will, we trust, prove superior to the product of the centralized European systems. We have to attain the golden mean between license and rigidity, to devise a plan sufficiently elastic to fit with all of our widely varied conditions, to combine respect for law in the fundamentals with much exercise of freedom in the details.

To the National Educational Association is due our gratitude for the movement which has resulted in the two Reports above alluded to. The Committee which has framed the Report now to be considered was appointed at the instance of the Association early in 1893. It was divided into three sections of five members each, having for their respective subjects "The Training of Teachers," "The Correlation of Studies," and "The Organization of City School Systems." Nearly two years have been spent in the collection and collation of expert opinion upon these three subjects; the digested result now appears in the Report as presented at Cleveland. The text of this Report makes up the entire contents of the March issue of "The Educational Review," and is thus easily accessible to the public. The members of the sub-committees are nearly unanimous in their

respective recommendations. To the first section of the Report there is no dissenting voice; to the third, but one or two trifling divergences of opinion. To the second alone, as one might have predicted from its subject, are any considerable number of exceptions taken. These minority opinions, while helpful as offering special points of view, tend, of course, to weaken the force of the document as a whole, and are, *pro tanto*, to be regretted.

The first section of the Report, signed, as we have said, by all five members of the sub-committee, lays down the fundamental principles that should be consulted in the training of teachers for their professional work. At the start, the requirement is made of high-school education for elementary work, and of collegiate education for secondary work. We have no doubt that the equivalent for these respective amounts of school-study would be acceptable to the signers of this Report, but we wish that it had been more explicitly stated. If a teacher has the necessary education, it does not matter where or how he got it; yet the indolence of school officers, or their tendency to discriminate in favor of routine acquisition, often makes them look askance at a well-prepared applicant merely because he has not been through the regular educational mill. Again, when we come to the main subject of the Report — the kind and amount of professional training that ought to be exacted of teachers in addition to the merely academic preparation — we cannot help noting a tendency to ignore the fact that a considerable number of the best teachers need little or none of this special training, although there is no doubt of its beneficial effect upon the rank and file. Still, those who are fitted by natural parts or predispositions to dispense with normal school training ought not to have it forced upon them. The test of practical success is worth more than any academic tests whatsoever, and some way of giving it a trial ought to be devised for use in promising cases of well-developed natural aptitude.

This exception being taken, we are free to admit that most young men and women who look to teaching for a career will be helped by the work of the professional school. The first point considered is whether academic studies belong to the course of such a school. The admission is made, although somewhat grudgingly, "that methods can practically be taught only as subjects," and that the work of the normal school "may so treat of the subjects of study, not as objects to be acquired, but as objects to be presented, that their treatment shall be wholly professional." We believe that the work of a normal school should be very largely of this character, and wish that the Report had more distinctly emphasized its importance. But there still remains, of course, a certain amount of professional training of a more technical character, and with this the major part of the Report is concerned. The following six elements of such training are differentiated: Psychology, Methodology, School economy, Educational history, Observation of teaching, and Practice-teaching under criticism. We think that the Report overestimates the relative importance of the last two of these six elements in recommending that one-half of the total period of training be devoted to them. On the other hand, there is no undue exaggeration in the position so squarely assumed with reference to psychology. "Most fundamental and important of the professional studies which ought to be pursued by one intending to teach is psychology." This is no whit too emphatic, and it has our cordial approval. But by psychology must be understood the real thing, not the sorry stuff that parades under that name in too many of our normal schools, and which consists for the most part of empirical facts couched in a meaningless jargon. "Pyschology, what crimes are committed in thy name!" is an exclamation that must often rise to the lips of those who have had occasion to make acquaintance with the popular text-books of the past generation. On the whole, scientific psychology being given, together with the thorough study of a few carefully chosen subjects considered "as objects to be presented," we should be inclined to make light of special methodology, of school economy, and of the history of education. These things will all be added, in due time, to the equipment of the serious teacher, but they are not of the essentials, and the mind that has had the proper fundamental discipline may as well be left to find its way to them unaided.

The Report on the organization of city school systems exhibits sound judgment and a proper distribution of emphasis. "The instruction will be ineffective and abnormally expensive unless put upon a scientific educational basis and supervised by competent educational experts." These words from the opening pages of the Report summarize its recommendations. More specifically, the Report calls for a concentration of responsibility — for appointment

rather than election of school directors; for boards of education numbering from five to fifteen members, "not chosen to represent any ward or subdivision of the territory or any party or element in the political, religious, or social life thereof"; for absolute independence of the superintendent in all matters relating to the selection of teachers and the shaping of instruction. The latter of these points is the most important, and here the language of the Report has no uncertain sound. "A city school system," we are told, "may be able to withstand some abuses on the business side of its administration and continue to perform its function with measurable success, but wrongs against the instruction must, in a little time, prove fatal. Government by the people has no more dangerous pitfall than this, that in the mighty cities of the land the comfortable and intelligent masses, who are discriminating more and more closely about the education of their children, shall become dissatisfied with the social status of the teachers and the quality of the teaching in the common schools. In that event, they will educate their children at their own expense, and the public schools will become only good enough for those who can afford no better."

There is one way, and one way only, to avert this danger. The whole work of instruction must be put upon a professional and scientific basis by securing competent teachers, adequately compensating them for their work, assuring them of fixed tenure and advancement according to merit, and reducing to a minimum the formal regulations and petty restrictions that hamper the individual and wantonly lower the tone of the whole teaching-force. Now all "this cannot be secured if there is any lack of authority, and experience amply proves that it will not be secured if there is any division of responsibility." We have to choose between a superintendent fully empowered in these matters and fully responsible, on the one hand, and "administration by boards or committees" on the other. Whatever may be the possibilities of evil in the former alternative, they are trifling when compared with the well-proved evils of the latter. Boards or committees are simply "not competent to manage professional matters and develope an expert teaching-force. Yet they assume, and in most cases honestly, the knowledge of the most experienced. They override and degrade a superintendent, when they have the power to do so, until he becomes their mere factotum. For the sake of harmony and the continuance of his position, he concedes, surrenders, and acquiesces in their acts, while the continually increasing teaching-force becomes weaker and weaker and the work poorer and poorer. If he refuses to do this, they precipitate an open rupture and turn him out of his position. Then they cloud the issues and shift the responsibility from one to another."

This vigorous exposure of a great evil and suggestion of a remedy carries conviction in its every phrase. It is indeed, as the Report says, "unprofitable to mince words about this all-important matter." The dissenting opinions of individual members of the Committee are upon trifling matters of detail, and only serve to bring out by contrast their unanimity upon the great questions at issue. Dealing with the weightiest of educational matters, this Report voices the great body of intelligent opinion, and cannot fail to become a power for good. It will be read by every American educator worthy of the name, and will strengthen its readers in their determination to uphold the dignity of their profession, to resist to the utmost the efforts everywhere made by the vulgar demagogue and the ignorant politician to fit our city school systems to their base ideals.

The third and longest of the Reports, having for its subject the correlation of elementary studies, must be reserved for consideration at some other time. It is marked off from the two others by its academical or philosophical, as distinguished from their distinctively practical, character, and it raises a set of problems of an entirely different sort. It is also the only Report which exhibits a serious divergence of opinion on the part of those who have drawn it up. It may well, for these reasons, be made the subject of a separate article.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE HUMANITIES AND THE SCIENCES.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

Culture deprecates polemics. It rejoices when forces unite that were before at odds. Yet how often is "culture" made the battle-cry of partisanship. It has been so in the formation of our college curricula. The humanities were first supreme in the universities. But their supremacy was not long unchallenged. The sciences called for admission. Unfortunately, this was at first denied. They had to fight their way in step by step. Just as unfortunately, the sciences, now having gained high ground, look down patronizingly at the humanities. And there is back-biting between the two.

But better things are near. At first, forced toleration, then self-sought copartnership, will result. The scientist is seeing that he must be broadly human; and the

humanist is becoming scientific. Sir Philip Sidney said of Cato: "He misliked, and cried out against, all Greek learning, and yet, being fourscore years old, began to learn it, belike fearing that Pluto understood not Latin." So the scientist, crying out against the humanistic learning, and regarding its language as pedantry, will in time be forced to acquire it, if for no other reason, to gain the ear of a culture even more exacting perhaps than was Pluto. "What lumps of raw fact are flung at our heads!" wrote Frederic Harrison. "Through what tangles of uninteresting phenomena are we not dragged in the name of Research, Truth, and the higher Philosophy! Mr. Mill and Mr. Spencer, Mr. Bain and Mr. Sidgwick, have taught our age very much; but no one of them was ever seen to smile; and it is not easy to recall in their voluminous works a single irradiating image or one monumental phrase." This is the over-statement of partisanship. But it indicates the nature of the demand that will humanize the sciences.

On the other hand, the humanities are growing up to the level of the scientific conscience. History and literature are becoming scientific studies. Sociology, the humanity of humanities, is making good its claim to be reckoned with as a science.

Thus each is learning from the other. Science and the humanities alike are carried on by men. And sympathetic intercourse is discovering a common standing place and horizon. Ogden N. Rood, professor of physics at Columbia, was speaking of his walks and talks with the late Dr. Merriam, professor of Greek. "During these," he said, "I became a great deal better acquainted with his habits of mind than I had ever been before, and was very much astonished to find that he undertook to treat those matters—those things that happened ages and ages ago—very much upon the same principles that we employ in physical laboratories. I would say to him, with regard to a certain theory: 'This thing looks all right, isn't that so?' He would reply, 'Yes, it is plausible; there are some things in its favor, but not enough; we need to study the matter a great deal more.' So, from time to time, it happened to me that I received at his hands a dose of my own medicine—the kind of medicine that we are in the habit of administering to students in the physical laboratory."

Intercourse such as this will harmonize the efforts of educators. We shall have a wide curriculum in our colleges—wide enough for the sciences and the humanities to run side by side to the same goal. Students, taking the hand of either, will not be led, one east, one west, as so often happens now.

FREDERIC L. LUQUEER.

Columbia College, March 4, 1895.

ROME AND CHICAGO.

(To the Editor of THE DIAL.)

Some years ago I noticed the near coincidence of the latitudes of Rome and Chicago. Thomas's Gazeteer gives the latitude of St. Peter's as 41° 54′ 6″. The latitude of Dearborn Observatory at the former Chicago University was 41° 50′ 1″. Mr. Elias Colbert favored me with the information that at Chicago one minute of latitude is 6074 feet in length—hence one second of latitude is 101.23 feet. With these data and maps of the cities, I find these relations of place:

Extend our Madison street straight east, and it will run over the Aventine Hill. Van Buren street's line passes just south of the Aurelian Wall, near the Porta Appia. St. Peter's is east of Maple street, and the area between Maple and Oak streets, with the Vatican extending north across Division street. The middle of the Forum is about east of Indiana street: the Colosseum corresponds to the space between Illinois and Kinzie streets. The Theatre of Pompey, place of the greatest of assassinations, the fall of Julius Cæsar, lay almost exactly in the line of Erie street.

The whole of old Rome, then, as bounded by the Aurelian Wall, lay between the latitudes of our Schiller street and Van Buren street.

Compared with our modern cities, the area of Rome was small. The Servian city, that is, the city included within the walls ascribed to Servius Tullius, thus the city strictly, as known to Cæsar, Cicero, and Horace—had an area almost exactly two square miles; our great fire of 1871 ran over three and one-fourth square miles of surface, or as much as the Servian city and sixty-two per cent more. The Aurelian Walls added about as much as our burnt area, say three and three-eighths square miles, making the new area 5.3228 square miles, say five and one-third square miles. In our city, the area bounded by North avenue and Harrison street, Ashland avenue and the Lake Shore, is rather large for this.

If now we add the later annexations west of the Tiber, the Leonine city, say nine-sixteenths of a square mile, we have a total area of 5.8831 square miles, almost six miles; less than is included by our Chicago avenue, Ashland avenue, Twenty-second street, and State street. Such was the mighty ruler of the civilized world.

It is to be wished that we could deal with population as we can with latitudes and areas. But a Roman census did not involve an enumeration of the whole population in our sense of the term: its main object was to make up the voting lists, dividing the voters into centuries,* the tax lists, and the military lists: hence we have not definite information. We have a census of houses taken by the emperor Theodosius, which found of the houses (*domus*) of the rich, 1780; and of the *insulæ*, flats and dwellings of the middle class and poor, 46,602.

The population of Rome under the early emperors, say in the first century, is estimated by Gibbon (chap. xxxi.) at 1,200,000. With this, Milman, from whose notes I quote, agreed; Dureau de la Malle says 562,000, or less than half of Gibbon's number. Zumpt says 2,000,000; Dr. Thomas Henry Dyer, the sturdy defender of the reality of Romulus and Numa Pompilius, estimates aliens, 100,000; slaves, 800,000; and a total population of 2,045,000. Hoeck raises it to 2,265,000; and Lipsius crowns all with 8,000,000! Where could he stow them away? If we leave out Lipsius's exaggeration and take the average of the estimates of the other six, we have 1,545,333: a number not far from the present population of our city by the lake.

But if Chicago be like old Rome in latitude and in population, God forbid that our city follow the other in the horrors of her history! SAMUEL WILLARD.

Chicago, March 8, 1895.

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* *Centuries.* I venture to call in question the ordinary derivation of this word from *centum*, a hundred. I think *centuria* to be an identical form from two unrelated roots, like *jet, lake, last, scald*, in English. Thus from *centum* we have *centuria*, a collection of a hundred things, and *centurion;* but from *censeo*, with fundamental meaning to divide, discriminate, we have *century*, a division of the people, *censor*, the officer who made the division, *census*, and *censure;* and these have no relation to number.

The New Books.

The Lives of Two English Naturalists.*

The two eminent English naturalists, Professor Richard Owen and Dean Buckland, were for many years coadjutors in science, in philanthropy, and social reforms. Every measure for the general good received their hearty sympathy and support. They were men of integrity rare and fine, with personal traits adding the finishing grace to their mental endowments. They adorned the new learning, to which they lent dignity and distinction. The records of their life-work, published simultaneously by an American house, borrow interest from each other. They are fitting monuments to the memory of two noble scholars and faithful exponents of the best spirit of the nineteenth century.

It is illustrious and charming company to which we are introduced in the volumes commemorating the life of Richard Owen, "the Cuvier of England." From the very outset of his career he came in contact with distinguished personages, and, winning his way rapidly among them, the circle of his friendly and familiar acquaintance widened, until seemingly it embraced every notable character from the heads of the Royal House down through the various ranks of inherent and acquired nobility. He bore himself through it all with the quiet, simple grace of one born to the purple, or, better still, of one unconscious of worldly honors and successes, intent solely upon the accomplishment of the work he was given to do.

Richard Owen was born in Lancaster in 1805. His father dying in the boy's early childhood, he was left to the care and guardianship of his mother, a woman of rare intelligence and refinement. She was of French extraction, and from her the son doubtless derived many of his mental gifts and personal attractions. As a schoolboy he did not in any way distinguish himself, unless, as his sister said, by being "very small and slight, and exceedingly mischievous." At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to a surgeon, who was, in the words of the indenture, to teach him the "arts, business, profession and mysteries of a surgeon, apothecary, and man midwife, with every circumstance relating thereto." His new situation undoubtedly revealed him to himself, for he discovered immediately the pursuit for which he was endowed, that of dissecting animal organisms and discerning their internal structure and relations. A term at the Edinburgh University in the winter of 1824–25 was so faithfully improved that his chief medical instructor commended him to the patronage of the famous Abernethy of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. Mr. Owen afterwards said:

> "I shall never forget the day when I arrived for the first time in London, where I had literally not one single friend. . . . The sense of desolation which I experienced in walking up Holborn towards St. Bartholomew's Hospital . . . was something indescribable."

The contrast is sharp between this experience of the desolate youth, not yet twenty-one, and that which, after a brief interval, enriched all his remaining years. Dr. Abernethy divined his abilities at a glance, and gave him the post of prosector for his lectures. The following year he became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and was appointed assistant curator of the Museum, with a salary of six hundred dollars a year. In another twelvemonth he was lecturing upon comparative anatomy at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Professor Owen earned his promotions by tireless toil. In addition to his work as curator and lecturer, he cultivated a small medical practice at Lincoln's Inn Fields, and gave his services liberally to the sick poor within his reach. He availed himself of the opportunity of dissecting the animals which died under the care of the Zoölogical Society of London, and thus secured valuable materials for increasing his knowledge of comparative anatomy. At the age of twenty-six he began the long and able series of original papers contributed to the various learned associations of London, and these papers soon procured him the rank of leading anatomist in England, and after the death of Cuvier, of all Europe. Eight of these valuable monographs were the product of his twenty-seventh year. Directly after them came the famous "Memoir on the Pearly Nautilus," which established his repute everywhere among his peers. Along with this manifold and severe work, he was performing the herculean task of cataloguing the Hunterian Collections, comprising 3970 specimens, all requiring careful examination and description. The completed lists filled five octavo volumes. They were the fruit

*The Life of Richard Owen. By his grandson, the Rev. Richard Owen, M.A.; with Essay by the Right Hon. T. H. Huxley, F.R.S. In two volumes, illustrated. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

The Life and Correspondence of William Buckland, D.D., F.R.S., sometime Dean of Westminster, twice President of the Theological Society, and First President of the British Association. By his daughter, Mrs. Gordon. With Portraits and Illustrations. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

of stupendous labor, but it had afforded their compiler a liberal education in his special department.

It is impossible to speak in detail of Owen's achievements. They may be summed up in a passage from Professor Huxley:

"During more than half a century Owen's industry continued unabated; and whether we consider the quantity, or the quality, of the work done, or the wide range of his labors, I doubt if, in the long annals of anatomy, more is to be placed to the credit of any single worker."

Among the men of letters who were drawn to the great master of science, Carlyle was conspicuous, himself requesting an interview with "the tall man with glittering eyes" who had excited his interest. Visits were exchanged between them, after which Owen said to his wife: "I have such a dread of the personality of an author destroying in great measure his ideality, that I am pleased to find in this case that it is not so, and that Carlyle proved to be, as far as I am concerned, much what one could wish." Carlyle described Owen as that rare thing among men, "neither a fool nor a humbug." Mrs. Owen jotted down in her journal, after one of Carlyle's interesting visits:

"It is curious how like his books Carlyle's conversation is. He grew very eloquent when telling us of the way in which he is plagued by people who would insist upon sending him their books. Young ladies especially often wanted his opinion on their poetry. 'I hate poetry,' he said comically. I asked him if he hated Horne's 'Orion.' 'Ah,' he said, 'Horne's a clever man.'"

Leave should not be taken of the eminent anatomist without giving one example of his remarkable power of re-creating an entire animal structure from a small given fact. The fragment of a thigh-bone, unearthed in New Zealand, was brought him by a sailor one day. It belonged to no existing creature, and its like Owen had never seen. After a brief inspection he drew the entire femur, and built upon it a gigantic wingless bird, which at full size would exceed the ostrich, reaching a stature of sixteen feet. The description he presented to the Zoölogical Society excited intense surprise and incredulity. It was with difficulty that Owen secured the admission of his monograph in the Proceedings of the Society. He waited with eagerness further discoveries of the skeleton of *Dinornis*, as he named the huge bird. When in the course of years, bones composing the entire frame of the avian were found and forwarded to him, they conformed exactly with the structure he had prefigured.

In 1856, through the generous services of Macaulay, Professor Owen was appointed Superintendent of the Departments of Natural History in the British Museum. To his persistent efforts in organizing and furthering the plan, England owes the establishment of the superb institution at South Kensington, which houses the crowded and neglected collections formerly under the roof of the British Museum. With the completion of this enterprise in the year 1883, the work of the great anatomist was practically done. The Queen had generously furnished him a home in one of the houses pertaining to the crown—Sheen Lodge, Richmond Park,—which his family are permitted still to occupy. He had declined the honor of knighthood offered by Sir Robert Peel in 1845, but accepted it on a second presentation in his old age. Honors had fallen thick upon him during his long and distinguished career, and gentle, peaceful memories sweetened his declining years. His passing was with the last days of 1892, and like one gliding into dreamless sleep.

Appended to his biography is a comprehensive and discriminating survey of "Owen's Position in the History of Anatomical Science," by Professor Huxley. A number of portraits and illustrations enrich the work, which is completed by a bibliography of the scientific papers published by Professor Owen, covering fifty pages, a list of the honorary distinctions conferred upon him, numbering nearly a hundred, and an index.

The life of Dean Buckland carries us back to the early part of our century and the beginning of the acquisitions of modern science. He was one of the fathers of geology, who laid the foundations of that domain of knowledge, along with such intellectual giants as Sedgwick, Murchison, and Lyell. Dr. Buckland had the advantage of a training in natural history from his boyhood, his father, the Rev. Charles Buckland of Devon, carefully directing his attention, in their daily walks, to the fossils which abounded in the lias rocks underlying the soil of his native section of the southern sea coast. The rocks "stared me in the face," he declared years after; "they wooed me, and caressed me, saying at every turn, 'Pray be a geologist!'" He could not resist the appeal, especially as his inborn proclivities, stimulated by a parent's enthusiasm, moved him to the study of the earth's antiquity as recorded in libraries of mineral and stone.

At Oxford, which he entered in 1801, the same influences were about him, and in his early residence he took his first lesson in field

geology, in a walk to Shotover Hill. The stones he brought back from that day's excursion formed the nucleus of a collection that grew, through forty years, into the largest and most valuable private store of the kind in Europe. The youth took his university degree with honors in 1804, and five years after was elected a Fellow of Corpus Christi College. The same year he was admitted into Holy Orders. Geology was not then admitted into the curriculum at the University, nor recognized by many of the grave and reverend teachers as worthy the consideration of a Christian being. Young Buckland persisted in the study; and as he started on one of his periodical tours of research, the devout Dean Gaisford exclaimed with satisfaction: "Well, Buckland is gone to Italy; so, thank God, we shall hear no more of *this geology*."

Neither Buckland nor geology were to be suppressed, however, and in 1813 he was made Reader of Mineralogy in the University, and in 1819 was elevated to a full Professorship of his beloved subject. He toiled like a hero to reduce the chaotic materials at hand into a distinct and systematic science, and spent all his leisure and money in travels over England and Europe to observe and classify fossils and strata *in situ* and in cabinets, and get them arranged and mapped out in something like regular and comprehensible order. His classes at Oxford were well attended, as he possessed uncommon tact and talent as a lecturer. Full of ardor, of genial good humor, of keen, ready wit, with apt powers of description, he kept his audiences on every occasion tense with interest in the theme he was expounding. Always vivacious, merry, and kindly, he was as attractive and persuasive in conversation as in a set discourse. Says Professor Masqueline:

"Nothing came amiss to him, from the creation of the world to the latest news in town; . . . through all intermediate time, he was equally at home. . . . There were few subjects which he could not more or less illustrate. In build, look, and manner he was a thorough English gentleman, and was appreciated in every circle."

He was the first to interpret the significance of the bone-caves in Europe, and the result of his discoveries and theories regarding them was published in 1823, in a volume entitled, "Reliquiæ Diluvianæ," which is still regarded as a classic, despite the changes opinion has undergone meantime. The facts treasured in the book give it lasting value.

In 1825 Dr. Buckland was appointed to a canonry at Christ Church, and the home he then established, by the aid of a partner who was in every respect a perfect mate, was renowned for its cheerful and charming hospitality. It was a scene of delightful order in disorder, where the happiest events were sure to be evoked from circumstances always picturesque and often startling. Mr. Ruskin states, from his knowledge of them during his student life, that the Doctor, with his wife and family, had "originality enough in the sense of them to give sap and savor to the whole College. . . . All were frank, kind, and clever, vital in the highest degree; to me, medicinal and saving." Another writer, telling of the amiable freedom that pervaded the household, which comprised an extraordinary assemblage of animate and inanimate creatures, relates that —

"Guinea-pigs were often running over the table; and occasionally the pony, having trotted down the steps from the garden, would push open the dining-room door, and career round the table, with three laughing children on his back, and then marching through the front door, and down the steps, would continue his course round Tom Quad."

There was wise discipline to counteract such unusual license, and parents and children present many a wholesome example in their busy and lovely home-life. How the seniors of the household ever found time to sleep, is a mystery; for they appear to have used the night as well as the day in diligent reading, writing, and study. For example, pondering over the fossil footprints on a slab of sandstone, between two and three o'clock in the morning, the Doctor suddenly called up his wife to make a paste, while he rushed to bring in a pet tortoise from its haunt in the back yard. On his return the paste was duly spread over the kitchen table, the tortoise placed upon it, and, to the delight of the excited couple, the animal traced in the plastic dough an exact reproduction of the footprints on the sandstone. It was a happy solution of the problem.

Their life was a ceaseless round of investigations and experiments. Even meal-time was a period of practical investigation. Lord Playfair recollects various queer dishes of the Doctor's contriving. "The hedgehog was a successful experiment, and both Liebig and I thought it good and tender." A dish of crocodile, on the other hand, proved an utter failure. As in a similar attempt with garden snails, it was impossible to swallow a mouthful. Such incidents were a perpetual spice in the life of the Bucklands, and gratefully enlivening to their guests and friends.

After a residence of forty-five years at Oxford, from 1801 to 1845, Canon Buckland was

promoted to the Deanery of Westminister. Here he infused the same vigor into his administration that had been manifest in all previous undertakings, and reforms and amendments were the rule throughout his new province. There was with him no conflict between science and religion. He had faith in their fundamental harmony, and both were pursued in a consistent, thorough-going manner for the benefit of mankind. An insidious disease laid its paralysing hand upon him several years before his death, quenching his ardor and cutting short his usefulness. When, in 1856, at the age of seventy-two, his final summons came, the earth was poorer for the loss of one who had devoted his rich and varied talents to the enlightenment and elevation of his fellow-beings.

SARA A. HUBBARD.

THE ANTENNÆ IN POETRY.*

THE PHILISTINE. I don't like Whitman. I like either Poetry or Prose when they are good. But this is something betwixt and between, neither one nor another. I can't give it a name. I don't like it.

THE AMATEUR (*is silent*).

If the reader can conceive of Poetry under the guise of a member of the sub-order Hymenoptera, he will be able to begin this article without trouble. The comparison is possibly a quaint one, but it is not wholly out of the way. I read of the Hymenoptera, that "the mouth-parts are well developed both for biting and feeding on the sweets of plants, the ligula especially, used in lapping nectar, being greatly developed." The wings are said to be "adapted for powerful and long-sustained flight," which is very well, although some people who write poetry are like some exceptional members of the Hymenoptera and have no wings at all. It is also said of this sub-order — or I sometimes hear of it as an order — that "they have very large heads [which seems to me characteristic], with large compound eyes and three ocelli." Some of them have stings. So if the muse of Poetry should ask me what costume to wear to the fancy ball, I should say, "Go as one of the higher and more typical forms of Hymenoptera."

Interesting as are the wings and the mandibles, and the nectar-lapping ligula, I find more present interest in the antennæ. The antennæ are the sort of feelers that a Hymenopteron sticks out in front of himself, to see where he is going, to experiment, to investigate, to bring himself into relation with things lying a bit beyond his particular sphere. They fulfil a very useful function, for Poetry or indeed for any kind of art, being always on the look-out for things that are new and edifying and amusing.

"Vistas," by Mr. William Sharp, is then an experiment, or a series of experiments. When Mr. Aldrich asked the author what his aim was in writing such things, what was the purpose he would realize, Mr. Sharp found it exceedingly difficult to make a definite answer; and the reader will perhaps pardon me if I am not absolutely categorical either.

It is, however, obvious that we have here new modes of conceiving things and new means of expression. The eleven pieces which make up "Vistas" are of the nature of reveries, of visions which have been given as clear a form as could well be. Questionings as to the mystery of life, passionate struggles of love, broodings on the origin of sin and its influence upon this life and that which is to come, imaginations concerning the life but just beyond the grave, a playing on the chords where love and death are bound together,—such things as these have taken form and are presented to us in these dramatic interludes. Now, since these matters are of course by no means extraordinary topics, the experimentary character lies in the mode of their conception, or, perhaps more properly, of their presentation. They are not conceived in any approach to the classic manner, but in a manner ultra romantic. For although the main emotion is always present before us, it is not presented simply, but always by means of a multitude of extremely fine and delicate nuances. Indefinite hopes and fears, presentiments, imaginings of spiritual accompaniment, premonitions almost occult, faint ripplings of emotion, the little wavelets that skim over the waves of passion,—it is in such forms that Mr. Sharp conceives his subjects and in such forms that he presents them to us. To me it seems that he is remarkably successful in communicating to us the emotion that he has it at heart to give: the touches are slight, but the effect is cumulative. Somewhat new as is his mode of expression, the means of expression is also an experiment. The "dramatic interlude" is what Mr. Sharp calls it. Here I

* VISTAS. By William Sharp. Chicago: Stone & Kimball.

THE PLAYS OF MAURICE MAETERLINCK. Princess Maleine, The Intruder, The Blind, The Seven Princesses. Translated by Richard Hovey. Chicago: Stone & Kimball.

MAURICE MAETERLINCK. PÉLLÉAS AND MÉLISANDE; a drama in five acts. Translated by Erving Winslow. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

must confess I do not think him so successful. Most dramatic pieces convey their impression chiefly by the speeches of the characters. So do some here. But others have much more stage direction. "The Passion of Père Hilarion" consists chiefly of narrative and descriptive passages, with one long dialogue in the middle. "The Lute Player" has hardly a hint of dramatic form, except for being printed in two kinds of type. It is at least an extension of the usual conception of the word "dramatic" to apply it to such work. It may be pictorial, but it is hardly dramatic. It is possibly very Philistine, but it has seemed to me in reading several of the pieces that the chief thing dramatic about them is the manner of printing. I should like to see a copy printed with the stage direction in large print and the speeches not given each a line to itself. This would do much to take away the dramatic character which they seem to possess in the mind of the author. They would then be seen to be mostly prose phantasies, not very different in structure from a good deal of De Quincey.

It seems to have been hinted that Mr. Sharp is an imitator of M. Maeterlinck. There is certainly a superficial resemblance between the two which lies largely in the fact that both use a dramatic form, both have a very pictorial way of conceiving things, both have a certain studied simplicity of diction, both endeavor earnestly to give an indefinite sort of toning to every situation. But in some important respects they are certainly very different. In the power of conceiving and presenting character, M. Maeterlinck is immensely the superior. Mr. Sharp presents situations vividly enough, but such characters as he presents vanish from the mind almost before they enter it. In "The Coming of the Prince" and "A Northern Night" the two pairs of lovers are merely two pairs of lovers, and not four people. M. Maeterlinck, on the other hand, discriminates very delicately. The King in "The Princess Maleine" is very different from the King in "The Seven Sisters," and both differ from the King in "Pélléas and Mélisande." As to the value of the characters, opinions may differ; but the power of conceiving and drawing is conspicuous.

This means, to my mind, that M. Maeterlinck is a true dramatist. Eccentric in many of his ideas, he undoubtedly creates persons and sets them in relation to each other. It seems, rather, as though he then left them to pursue their own devices. Some of his plays have a very definite scheme and structure, but others seem extremely incoherent. Still, the reader is carried along, even though he may not always be sure whither or why. M. Maeterlinck has evidently no such definite elements of subject-matter as has Mr. Sharp. The atmosphere of the two is entirely different. Mr. Sharp's world is sensuous (one may be allowed to suggest that it is somewhat improper), full of the delight of color and odor, glowing and throbbing with life. M. Maeterlinck's is low-toned, troubled, generally of a malefic green tone. His characters are always in gloomy and awe-inspiring places (the weight of evil seems brooding over everything), but they never seem to have any understanding of their relation to their surroundings. One feels that if any one of the characters could make a violent effort he might wake from the nightmare and have no more to do with it.

Of Maeterlinck there is much more to be said. It was a pity that anyone called him the Belgian Shakespeare, and also that everyone bothers about his symbolism. But these matters, and many others, I must leave on one side. It may be remarked that Mr. Hovey's translation is very much better than Mr. Winslow's. But both give a good idea of the original.

Such work as this, and as Mr. Sharp's, is at once a challenge and a stimulus,—and as such, one is glad to receive it. A certain artist, in writing of landscape painting, remarked, "To this sort of man [the Philistine] it does not seem possible that Monet or Pizzarro can seriously think that their pictures in any way suggest nature. Goliath is quite convinced that they paint in that manner from perversity, chiefly to irritate him." So with Mr. Sharp and M. Maeterlinck. But we must not think thus. There have been those who wrote strange things merely to astonish and bewilder and irritate the ordinary person. But the work of these men has too much to it to be that kind of thing. It is the work of men who are striving to extend our power of feeling and of expression; and as such, one welcomes it gladly, and tries to gain its secret and its method.

EDWARD E. HALE, JR.

ANSELME MATHIEU, a Provençal poet, and the friend and associate of Frédéric Mistral, died recently at Avignon, at the age of seventy. He was one of the seven founders of the Félibrige, and was known in the florid terminology of his school as the "Poet of Kisses." Of the seven founders of the Félibrige, two only are now left: Mistral and Alphonse Tavau. Five are dead: Aubanel, Roumanille, Roumieux, Brunte, and Mathieu.

The Story of Dean Church's Life.*

"A book of letters rather than a complete biography," such is the modest claim made by the editor of the "Life and Letters of Dean Church." We think the reader's verdict will be that a book of letters thus edited comes quite near enough to a complete biography. Certainly the best biographies in our language are little more than well-edited correspondence, or, as in the case of "Boswell's Johnson," notes of familiar conversation; and nothing is so like good talk as a good letter. Whatever Miss Church's own work might seem to lack is abundantly supplied by Dean Paget's Preface and Canon Scott-Holland's brilliant estimate. "The letters," writes the Dean, "tell the story of their writer's life; what he was in the depth of character and personality, must be left untold." Doubtless all that close friends saw in Dean Church cannot be told, but "the distinctive notes of his mind and work" are clearly and sufficiently indicated in this very attractive volume.

The person thus outlined before us proves to be well worth considering. It was said of him, on his election as Fellow of Oriel, that "there is such moral beauty about Church that they could not help taking him"; and that seemed the general judgment among those who knew him when Gladstone drew him from his rural retirement and made him Dean of St. Paul's. It is what you feel in all his writings —the moral beauty of the man, a measure and charm which are no tricks of a well-trained pen, but the natural outcome of character. It is not the beauty of flexible weakness, but of polished strength; the beauty not of a fragile carving but of a columnar shaft finely proportioned to bear its burden to the best advantage. Large intelligence, thorough scholarship, rare and delicate taste, simple and earnest devotion, were all combined with a certain judicial poise, a just measure in thought and conduct. The friend and disciple of Newman and Pusey, he was the partisan of neither, and could recognize the worth of Arnold and the chivalry of Stanley. He was himself of weight oftener by a certain unconscious influence than by any direct effort. His character acted as a force. Holding himself apart in a certain wise reserve, he the more thoroughly affected the judgment and conduct of his fellows. It was less what he said than what he did not say that checked and repressed them. His silences were speeches; his suppressions were verdicts. Wisely bold at need, he had no love of figuring at the front of the stage. He had greatness thrust upon him. He could be generous and expect no recognition. You cannot think of his taking an unfair advantage or attempting to hold untenable ground. He knew how to handle hot coals without fanning them into a blaze. He could write history from one side of a controverted position, and remain impartial — just to opponents, and no more than just to friends.

Miss Church has caught her father's mood. No line of hers can embitter controversy. She has set forth the moral beauty, the placid wisdom, the sweet temper, of her father's life; has measured fairly his relative importance in his time, and has kept her story within moderate bounds—which is something that sufferers from some recent biographies may well be grateful for. She nowhere errs by exaggeration or excess. You feel that she loved her father too well to risk an over-estimate of his place in history; that she knew too well his refined taste, his sober judgment, his native modesty of spirit, to jar them even in the grave.

C. A. L. Richards.

* The Life and Letters of Dean Church. Edited by his daughter, Mary C. Church. With a Preface by the Dean of Christ Church. New York: Macmillan & Co.

Chapters of Popular Science.*

Popular lectures on scientific subjects, by competent men, are much too rare. Especially is this true in the department of physics. Such lectures used to be more common. Faraday and Tyndall and Tait have given us some in English, and Helmholtz's lectures have been well known for years. It appears that there has grown up lately the notion that people cannot be made to understand physical matters unless they have been well disciplined in mathematics and in the physical manipulations of a laboratory. That physical subjects should be instructive as well as entertaining, it is needful that the lecturer should have somewhat wide sympathies and know how to meet his hearers half way. The exclusive devotion to the laboratory aspect of a subject is not conducive to exposition nor even to the understanding of the subject itself in a large way. Truth for truth's sake is good, but truth for humanity's sake is better; and every effort toward a

* Popular Scientific Lectures. By E. Mach, Professor of Physics in the University of Prague. Translated by Thomas J. McCormack. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Co.

popular presentation of the interesting matters of science is to be commended.

Professor Mach, of the University of Prague, is a master in physics, so much so that he sees as few others do that some of our fundamental conceptions and phraseology need attention even more than fresh experimental results, as his recent book on "Mechanics" shows; a book, by the way, that I heartily wish every teacher of physics would read and digest. These "Popular Lectures" treat of various subjects, such as "The Forms of Liquids," "The Causes of Harmony," "The Velocity of Light," "The Principle of the Conservation of Energy," in a way easy to apprehend by persons who have had no special training in physics. There are others on more recondite subjects. The lecture on "The Fundamental Concepts of Electrostatics" is interesting and helpful to everyone, however familiar with the subject, for it is much simplified by the treatment.

The last three or four chapters rise into philosophy, and in them the relationships that physics bear to other lines of thought and human interest are treated. The one on "Mental Adaptation" is excellent, for it calls attention to the necessity for ideality in science. We have been so busy gathering the facts of science, that but little attention has been given to their signification, and many scientific men have come as far short in their judgments of men and of things as have any of those who knew nothing of science. In the teaching of physics it is assumed generally that one must become familiar with a great number of facts before he can be permitted to generalize at all. Professor Mach says substantially that it is not needful to know very much — that is, many details of a subject — in order to understand fundamental principles. If this idea were general, it would make much difference in the amount and kind of instruction given in schools of all grades.

Finally, the lecturer takes a hand in the old controversy about the curriculum, and speaks as one familiar with the data on both sides of the question as to the relative value of classical and scientific educations.

Altogether the book is a good one, and will serve a good purpose, both for instruction and suggestion. The translation, by Mr. T. J. McCormack, is well done; and the Open Court Company has put the work into a very presentable volume of three hundred pages.

A. E. Dolbear.

Some Recent Books on Social Subjects.*

In this article we give a suggestion of the contents and points of view of a dozen or more writers who start from very different grounds. Five of these relate to some phase of socialism; one to the social management of dependents and defectives; and the others to special problems or local interests.

Professor Flint's work on Socialism grew out of a course of lectures to workingmen, and son.e articles in "Good Words." The style is clear, strong, and popular. The author is a distinguished writer on philosophy, and the teaching of economics in earlier years made him familiar with the elements of this discipline. The first chapters offer a survey of the historical phases of socialism and State intervention. Some of the most important documents of recent theories are printed, and references to recent discussions are frequent. The doctrines of Marx are somewhat fully analyzed. The relations of socialism to labor, capital, land, social organization, democracy, morality, and religion are discussed in other chapters. The standpoint is that of orthodox political economy, and M. Leroy-Beaulieu is quoted as a favorite interpreter. Socialism is defined as "any theory of social organization which sacrifices the legitimate liberties of individuals to the will or interests of the community." Pure individualism is repudiated as the opposite extreme. The fundamental doctrines of Marx are regarded as "a mass of congealed fallacies." Labor is not the sole origin of wealth. Capital and direction are essential factors in progressive industry, and they are entitled to a share of the product. It is pre-

*Socialism. By Robert Flint. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Historical Progress and Ideal Socialism. By J. Shield Nicholson, Professor of Political Economy in the University of Edinburgh. New York: Macmillan & Co.

Three Months in a Workshop. By Paul Göhre. Translation by "A. B. Carr," with Introduction by Professor R. T. Ely. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Practicable Socialism. (Second edition.) By S. and H. Barnett. New York: Longmans, Green, & Co.

Towards Utopia. By "A Free Lance." New York: D. Appleton & Co.

The Law of Service, a Study in Christian Altruism. By James P. Kelley. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

American Charities. By Amos G. Warner, Professor of Economics and Social Science in the Leland Stanford Junior University. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co.

Municipal Reform Movements in the United States. By W. H. Tolman, Ph.D., Secretary of the City Vigilance League, New York. Chicago: Fleming H. Revell Co.

Un-American Immigration. By Rena Michaels Atchison. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co.

The Ills of the South. By Charles H. Otken. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Young West. By Solomon Schindler. Boston: Arena Publishing Co.

Social Growth and Stability. By D. Ostrander. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

The Rights of Labor. By "W. J." Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co.

posterous to seek a measure of wages in a mere time standard. Mr. George's half-way socialism is rejected. The author once believed in the absorption by society of the "unearned increment," but now accompanies Mr. Spencer in abandoning the doctrine. The government that should attempt to manage all industrial enterprises would break down under the weight of administration. Democracy organized in socialism would perish under the hands of a corrupt element. Democracy can exist only as it reverences ability and moral greatness, while socialism would debase life with its materialistic ethics. The fundamental error and evil in current socialism is its denial of the true grounds of morality. It is a Hegelian dialectic, with matter in place of idea as creative force. Circumstances are said to determine life, and character is effect and not cause of prosperity. There is a one-sided emphasis on economic forces. Duties to God are ignored. Personal morality is sacrificed to society, and the individual is not esteemed as an end in himself, but is looked upon as an atom or organ in a great Leviathan. It is admitted that not all socialists are thus committed to an agnostic and unethical view of the world, but the dominant forces move in this direction. What the world has called theft they re-christen justice. Their opposition to war and class oppression is recognized as worthy of praise, but their constant and general appeals to class hatreds tend to produce the worst of all wars, that of citizens against each other. As to the attitude of the Church, the author declares that it has no political or economical programme. The Church can do its work under any form of government or industrial organization. If socialism succeeds, profound changes would come, but religion would find its best form of expression. Of course, with the immoral and irreligious dogmas of socialism, the Church is forced into an attitude of uncompromising antagonism. Whatever measures the socialists propose for the true amelioration of mankind should find in the Church hearty support. The function of the preacher is judiciously distinguished from that of editor, statesman, and economist. "The power of the State, just because the more extended and superficial, may seem the greater, but is really the lesser. Spiritual force is mightier than material force." The Church can well afford to be content with the use of the primary and highest motives of conduct.

The object of Professor Nicholson's vigorous attack on Socialism is to "test the ideal by the real, the possible future by the actual past." Altruism has not yet come to the dominating position assigned to it in Kidd's "Social Evolution" and Drummond's "Ascent of Man." The standing armies of Europe and the recent railroad strikes in America are evidences that the old Adam of egoism must be considered in our calculations of the possible. Yet industrial progress is not due to a mere struggle for existence, and must be accounted for by considering characteristic human qualities. Biological analogies are misleading, since economic advance is due to "the suppression of those animal instincts and the substitution for them of propensities and practices peculiar to man," to invention, language, and free contract. Socialism is condemned by history because it involves ruinous taxation, abolition of exchange, the suppression of liberty, security, and private property. The State is not a good instrument for the management of capital and the regulation of income. Short of socialism, governmental agencies may do much to promote self-help. "The growth of knowledge and industry opens up new possibilities for the beneficial action of the State and the municipalities, and even imposes on them new duties." The classic political economists are defended from the charge of ignoring social sympathies and the beneficent activity of the State. One does not find here, however, any statement of a principle of inclusion and exclusion in respect to State functions.

"Three Months in a Workshop" is a remarkable account of a singular experience. Paul Göhre, a young divinity graduate, wished to learn at first hand the facts about the life of German workingmen. He entered a machine shop in Saxony, worked eleven hours a day as a common laborer, conversed with the men, attended socialistic meetings, and went to the places of amusement. His study has produced a deep impression in Germany, and the author has been made Secretary of the Evangelical Social Congress. Deep and extreme want he did not find. The worst feature of the material condition was the inhuman crowding of dwellings. Low wages compels the larger families to take in boarders. Practical communism takes the place of separate family life. Socialistic philosophy is natural to those who are thus compelled to live in common. Food and dress are suitable and sufficient, and excessive drinking is not common. "The use of domestic beer at seven pfennigs the bottle was constantly on the increase, and more and more took the place of brandy drinking. The chief cause of this change is the invention of the familiar patent cork; and the workman who formerly had his brandy flask in his pocket now carries an equally transportable bottle of beer. So a small technical invention becomes a great social and ethical influence, and accomplishes more than many sermons and efforts at reform." The technical processes in the factory are described in detail: the military organization, social classifications, moral effects of interior arrangements, and the material environment. There is a vivid picture of socialistic agitation, and of the educational, religious, and moral habits of the laboring people. The author finds that the labor question is not merely a stomach or wage question, but an educational and religious question of the first importance. There is an ardent longing for more respect and recognition, for larger share in the knowledge and culture of the age. Social democracy is the mouthpiece of the labor movement in Germany.

"No liberal trades unions, no young men's Christian associations, no evangelical working-men's unions, can stem this process of evolution." Social democracy may be directed, elevated, regenerated, but cannot be destroyed. What the government can do to alleviate their lot should be attempted with their goodwill, and after consulting them, not in the way of lofty patronage by the "upper" classes. What the Church can do must follow the same principle. Social democracy is now closely bound up with materialism. Its philosophy of life is narrow and degrading. If learned professors and pastors have a higher view of life they must descend from their pedestals and mingle with the people, in order to diffuse the culture for which many of the socialists are really hungry. Parish work must be organized to cover all the territory and touch all the social needs of each community. The Social Congress must awaken and direct the interest of educated men and women, so that they will learn how to come in contact with the democracy, educate the working classes, and inspire them with higher ideals of life. The translation of this work is smooth and clear, and great care has been taken to render technical terms as accurately as possible. Professor Ely has taken great pains to have the work thoroughly done, and his Introduction indicates the place of the book in current discussion.

The Rev. S. A. Barnett and his wife have lived in the classic region of poverty, face to face with the pathetic reality, and have maintained high ideals of a beautiful human life. This second edition of their "Practicable Socialism," an already famous work, has an Introduction which gives a "twenty years' retrospect." In one of the essays, long before the Dockers' strike, they had pleaded for the organization of the undisciplined mob who fought each other for an odd job at the wharf gates. Now they can say, "It is satisfactory that dock labor is organized." Other objects of their social effort have been gained. "Workmen are eligible as guardians, houses have been built fit for habitation, free libraries, open spaces, and baths have been opened, the poor-law administration has been made more humane, public opinion against impurity is strengthened, some of the restrictions imposed by a narrow code on children's education have been removed, twenty thousand or thirty thousand children spend their holidays in the country, the status of young servants has been raised, the People's Palace and polytechnics have been provided, universal pensions and agricultural training farms are within the range of practical politics, the offer of the best — the best pictures, the best music — to all is not so unusual, the entertainment of the poor as equals is not so uncommon, and university settlements have been started." But work remains to be done. "There has been no attempt to fit the Church for its work." Dishonesty, gambling, and impertinence have increased. Dole charity is still expected to relieve the poor, whereas the chief aid must come from socialized effort to "make poor neighborhoods as clean, as healthy, as well provided with means of study, cleanliness, and play, as rich neighborhoods. These things stimulate and do not paralyze energy." The criticism of Chicago life, after a visit here, deserves serious reflection. The pages are crowded with practical suggestions of ways in which philanthropists can study, help, and humanize the life of the poor: but on one condition—that they live with the poor, and know them personally and in natural relations, as Mr. and Mrs. Barnett know them.

The writer of "Towards Utopia" resolutely refuses to attempt to wade an ocean or walk to the moon. He insists that we can take but one step at a time. Experience, however, tells us at a given moment the wisest direction for the step. We should begin at home and relieve the burdens of the servant girls. These modern helpers of domestic life have breathed the air of democracy. They are half-conscious of the vast change which all society has undergone. They resent badges of inferiority, and their assertion of womanhood in curious and trying ways must be met by a frank and honest adaptation to the fact of democracy. The illustrations of waste of food, clothing, time, strength, and even of cigar ashes and stumps, are very interesting. The author does not seem to be aware of the difficulties of making the sewage of cities into fertilizers in such a place as London or New York. The criticism of lingering caste spirit and caste immoralities is searching and caustic. The epithets sometimes come close to billingsgate idioms, but the level of view is high enough. The chief value of the book lies in its specific examples of the vices of the rich and luxurious, and of many who regard themselves as very patterns of goodness. Few persons can read the pages without being startled and made to wince under the keen discernment of the lines. Possibly some of the proposed reforms are not practicable, and not "towards Utopia," but the exposure of follies and wrongs is wholesome. The author's agnosticism, his despair of immortality, and certain other very gloomy vistas of life, will be judged by each reader according to his own life philosophy. It is only fair to notify the reader that such views are in the book. But the tendency of the work must be to make believers in democracy and Christianity both live up to their creed, or be uncomfortable with their consciences if they refuse.

Mr. Kelley's teaching, in "The Law of Service," is that the ethical law of life is the law of the utmost possible service. Whatever may be in question, this is certainly of the essence of Christianity. The Church has always recognized the law, but its view has been obstructed by egoistic and introspective habits of mind. Sermons fall short of their full force, because they teach too little and pass over difficult duties with commonplaces. "The feebleness and inconsequence of the average prayer-meeting need only be mentioned. The inefficiency of the Sunday School is monumental." Selfishness rules

our social life, and vulgar ostentation desecrates even the sanctuary. The rich and the poor do not meet on fraternal terms in the house of God. Duties to dumb animals hardly find place in religious instruction. Business and politics become corrupt because they are divorced from religion. Art, fallen from the law of human service, pursued for its own sake, ministering only to the rich, becomes degraded; only under the law of utmost service can it become noble and enduring. Art is a slave when it serves mere luxury. Literature becomes worthy, in journalism and books, only as it is altruistic. Colleges and universities used simply for the convenience of a class, and given over to research without teaching, are checked in their development. The writer is a believer in Christianity, and his criticism is intended to be the wound of a friend. It has something of the faithful searching quality of the old Covenanters.

"American Charities" is a welcome volume, the ripe fruit of scientific study and of the author's experience as a superintendent of charities, and it deserves special notice. It presents the select results of the discussions of the specialists who form the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, fused into one logical whole by long reflection. The field of view is indicated by the title. The social treatment of the criminal is only incidentally touched. Attention is concentrated upon the almshouse, out-door relief, the unemployed dependent children, the destitute sick, the insane and feeble-minded. A careful review of the causes of poverty and degeneration, personal and social, illustrates the great value of statistics in social inquiry. Under the topic "Philanthropic Financiering" the author discusses public and private charities, endowments, and public subsidies to private charities. He has studied Chicago charities, and finds them chaotic and full of grave abuses, due to absence of charity organization. The list of books cited, and a full index, make the work convenient for reference. The style is sober, yet interesting, and the attacks on wrongs of administration are frequently shrewd and incisive. It is the best work available for its purpose. The luminous account of the objects, methods, and machinery of charity organization would of itself give a high place to the discussion.

Mr. Tolman's book on "Municipal Reform Movements in the United States" is a timely and pertinent publication. The author's association with Dr. Parkhurst in the City Vigilance League of New York has given him exceptional means of studying the new movements and methods of municipal reform. Dr. Parkhurst furnishes a suggestive introduction to his work. Part I. discusses the "Civic Renaissance," and lays down the ethical principles and social forces of the movement. Here are discussed the functions of the city, the causes of the awakening and of encouragement, and the way to utilize the victory. In Part II. we have eighty-four pages devoted to an account of the municipal reform movement in the leading cities and large towns of the United States. In Part III. the author gives the names and principles of the educational organizations. In Part IV. we have an exhibition of the increased activities of women in promoting civic righteousness. In Part V. the City Vigilance League is treated as the typical organization of the United States for municipal progress, and a more detailed explanation is offered of its origin and methods. In a volume of a little over two hundred pages we have a fairly complete story of the present state of the effort in this country. The materials for plans of organization are here supplied in a most convenient form.

The study of "Un-American Immigration" is based on the census of 1890. It is an argument against free immigration of foreigners, rather than an investigation. The conclusions reached relate to a law regulating the subject: it should be general and not special, excluding the unfit but admitting others without distinction of race; illiterate immigrants should be excluded; each one must have money for his support for at least six months; criminals and paupers should be deported at the cost of the transporting company; immigrants must declare their intention in respect to naturalization, and only those naturalized should vote; the law should be enforced by officers free from bias. To enforce these recommendations, the influence of immigration on crime, pauperism, illiteracy, and corrupt politics, is traced. The statement made on page 56, in respect to the apparent increase of crime, is misleading, as Mr. F. H. Wines has pointed out. The suggestion that child labor is due to immigration alone leaves out of account the universal effect of factory organization in the absence of rigid legislative control. The collection of statistics will be found convenient, and the general effect of the discussion ought to be helpful.

A very depressing picture of social conditions in the South is that drawn by Mr. Otken. There is a description of the desolations of the Civil War, the consequent poverty of the whites, the suspicion and hate of the blacks, the heavy taxation imposed by the carpet-bag governments. The author tells of a merchant class which is growing rich out of the farmers, but he does not seem to explain the abundant supply of blood for so many leeches. Then he reveals the cause of the ruin of the farmers, by telling us that they keep no accounts, have no idea what compound interest means, and insist on impoverishing their land by excessive growth of one kind of crop. He insists on the obsolete method of computing ante-bellum wealth by adding the market value of slaves. He declares that the negro is a hopeless failure. Education is wasted on him. He will not work regularly, but he will lie and steal. In both North and South he eats more than his share of penitentiary bread. The only hope of the South is in transporting the whole race to Africa. But the author himself suggests here and

there the outlines of a more humane and practicable policy. What certain industrial schools have done for some of the blacks, they can do for all. Something more is required than the "Three R's," and this by the poor whites as well as by the blacks. The difficulties are intellectual and moral, and therefore can be overcome by changes within human power. The case is a hard one; but the writer gracefully shows that Northern philanthropy and Southern self-help have already removed many obstacles to the splendid future which a great and noble and brave people ought to expect for themselves. The book gives many statistics with illustrative examples, but the presentation is too pessimistic to be complete.

"Young West" is a sequel to Bellamy's "Looking Backward," another castle in the air. One can imagine anything which can be constructed out of mundane materials. Plato in picturing an ideal Republic, More in giving us his fancy of Utopia, John the Seer in presenting the New Jerusalem, must employ the materials furnished by actual life. This author cannot escape from the nineteenth century, and the attempt to do so is amusing. Telephones are somewhat improved; aluminum is so cheap and plentiful that columns and beams are made of it; glass is substituted for stone; but there is no new machine, no new law. Romancers must wait for men of science and invention. Some of the social changes expected by socialists are promised: an eight-hour day, and all working; women serving their time in the industrial army; bad tempers are cured by mesmerism, and electrified water is used for a disinfectant; volapük is the universal language; family affection is pale and feeble; death is without a pang and without a hope; in a funeral discourse, God is not hinted at; Vedas, Koran, and Bible are all put on a forgotten shelf, for reasons which would consign much of Shakespeare, Dante, Tennyson, and all the rest, to oblivion; hope of immortality perishes, because the earth has become so comfortable for all; children are brought up by state officers, and so bereavement of families falls lightly. The outlook is that in Tennyson's picture of the despairing agnostic, "love and die." One can hardly tell whether the work is interpretation of materialistic communism or its caricature.

In "Social Growth and Stability" the author's purpose is "to promote a better understanding in regard to men's relations to one another, and to stimulate increased effort in behalf of the unfortunate wage-earners." He has had business experience in manufacturing during thirty years, and writes a series of brief reflections, in pleasing popular form, on the measures which he believes would promote social welfare. He favors protective tariff, an eight-hour day, restriction of immigration, regulation of trusts, and compulsory education.

After stating the nature and causes of friction and unrest in industrial relations, the author of "The Rights of Labor" proposes a remedy: "Fix by statute a maximum per cent profit upon capital invested. . . . Declare by statute that all profits realized from any enterprise, after expenses and the per cent allowed to those contributing money or property, be divided among those who do personal service in the factory or other industry."

These books may be taken as indications of the intense and general interest in social questions, and some of them are real contributions toward progress of thought and action. This article attempts to give means for the foundation of an independent judgment of their relative value, so far as the limits of space permit.

C. R. Henderson.

Briefs on New Books.

Erratic criticism by Mr. Saintsbury.

Mr. George Saintsbury is an acute and widely-read critic of literature, and his opinions are always put with a pungency that arrests the attention. The verbal tricks by which this effect is secured are often far from admirable, and the opinions themselves sometimes display an indiosyncrasy as far as possible removed from what is sane and veracious. In his recent volume of "Corrected Impressions" (Dodd), for example, he is capable of describing George Eliot's fame as "almost utterly vanished away," and of saying that Matthew Arnold's "Literature and Dogma" is "now abandoned to cheap beginners in undogmatism alike by the orthodox and the unorthodox of some mental calibre." Such amazing judgments as these do not inspire confidence, and yet there is no little criticism of a really valuable sort in the volume from which we have taken them. In a series of brief papers on Thackeray, Tennyson, Carlyle, Macaulay, Browning, Dickens, Arnold, Mr. Ruskin, Mr. Swinburne, and Mr. William Morris, the author has given us "a kind of foreshortened review of the impressions, and the corrections of them, which the great Victorian writers" have made at different times upon a reader of thirty years' standing. The personal note in these essays gives them their main attractiveness, and is obtruded in many places. Some incautious critic has said, for example, that Dickens's "Agnes is perhaps the most charming character in the whole range of fiction." Most sympathies will be with Mr. Saintsbury's outburst: "*Agnes!* No decent violence of expletive, no reasonable artifice of typography, could express the depths of my feelings at such a suggestion." The paper on Mr. Swinburne is particularly appreciative and enjoyable, although anything but adequate. This bit about the poet's parodists is simply delicious: "Mr. Swinburne, like other poets on the right side of the line, is not imitable,—at any rate, he has not been imitated. They have gotten his fiddle, but not his rosin, they can pile on alliteration, and be biblical in phrase, and trench on things forbidden in sub-

ject, and make a remarkably dull Italian into a god, and a great but not rationally great Frenchman into a compound of Shakespeare and Plato. They can write lines in twenty-seven syllables or thereabouts if necessary; but they can't write poetry. Mr. Swinburne can and does."

Historical essays by Frederic Harrison.

Mr. Frederic Harrison has collected seventeen papers upon historical subjects into a volume entitled "The Meaning of History, and Other Historical Pieces" (Macmillan). Most of the papers have appeared in English or American reviews during the past ten years, but they are of sufficient value to be welcome in book form. Indeed, the brilliant and forceful style of Mr. Harrison, his knowledge and grasp, his subordination of details to general principles, fit him as few are fitted to set forth the educational value of history and to arouse enthusiasm in the pursuit of historical studies. There are not many writers, for example, who could make so clear, so sound, and so penetrating a survey of universal history as is embodied in the second of these essays, "The Connection of History." Nor are there many who could set forth "The Use of History" as eloquently as it is done in the opening chapter of the volume. The chapter on "Some Great Books of History" is as helpful to the beginner or the general reader as the author's familiar essay on "The Choice of Books," and its leading ideas are even sounder. Other chapters of the present volume include the delightful dialogue on "The History Schools," in which adherents of Freeman and Froude argue, each for his favorite master; the somewhat overdone skit on "Palæographic Purism," which really needs its "Nineteenth Century" antidote; the plea for "The Sacredness of Ancient Buildings," a masterly "Survey of the Thirteenth Century," and two papers on the France of the Revolution and the France of today. The essays that we have thus far enumerated make up about one-half of Mr. Harrison's volume. The other half is devoted to a group of studies of the great cities that have so largely influenced and shaped European history—studies of Athens, Rome, Constantinople, Paris, and London. Introductory to this group of special studies is the essay on "The City: Ancient — Mediæval — Modern — Ideal." We cannot promise readers of this volume that the author will always compel them to agree with him, but we can safely promise them intellectual stimulation and pleasure in its perusal.

Stevenson as a steerage passenger.

Messrs. Stone & Kimball have displayed commendable enterprise in securing for publication "The Amateur Emigrant," which is Robert Louis Stevenson's account of his experiences upon his famous trip to the United States as a second cabin or steerage passenger. His subsequent adventures, on the way to California with an emigrant train, have already been publicly told in the volume entitled "Across the Plains." The posthumous book is one of the best examples of Stevenson's exquisitely finished prose composition, and the reader will do well not to let a single word escape him. The little volume is packed full of sanity and wholesome views of life. Pregnant passages, such as the following, abound: "One thing, indeed, is not to be learned in Scotland, and that is the way to be happy. Yet that is the whole of culture, and perhaps two-thirds of morality. Can it be that the Puritan school, by divorcing a man from nature, by thinning out his instincts, and setting a stamp of its disapproval on whole fields of human activity and interest, leads at last directly to material greed?" An amusing story is told of the ship's purser, who, learning that his passenger was a writer, "touched to the heart by my misguided industry, offered me some other kind of writing, 'for which,' he added pointedly, 'you will be paid.' This was nothing else than to copy out the list of passengers." There is no more truthful touch in the whole volume than the description, so familiar to every ocean voyager, of the occasional excursions made by cabin passengers into the steerage. "It was astonishing what insults these people managed to convey by their presence. They seemed to throw their clothes in our faces. Their eyes searched us all over for tatters and incongruities. A laugh was ready at their lips; but they were too well-mannered to indulge it in our hearing. Wait a bit, till they were all back in the saloon, and then hear how wittily they would depict the manners of the steerage. We were in truth very innocently, cheerfully, and sensibly engaged, and there was no shadow of excuse for the swaying elegant superiority with which these damsels passed among us, or for the stiff and waggish glances of their squire. Not a word was said; only when they were gone Mackay sullenly damned their impudence under his breath; but we were all conscious of an icy influence, and a dead break in the course of our enjoyment."

Folk-songs of many lands.

Mr. Alfred M. Williams's "Studies in Folk-Song and Popular Poetry" (Houghton) is a collection of reprinted and original essays. Besides chapters on the popular poetry of Lower Brittany, Poitou, Portugal, Hungary, and Roumania, on American sea-songs and on the folk-songs of our Civil War, and besides a newspaper review of Professor Child's great collection of ballads, the book contains three essays that at first blush appear out of place in this volume. But the author's treatment of Lady Nairne, Sir Samuel Ferguson, and William Thom (the Weaver Poet) brings these three essays easily within the scope of the book: "The Land o' the Leal," "The Laird of Cockpen," and other songs of Lady Nairne, are true folk-songs, not literary makings; "the main literary work of Sir Samuel Ferguson was devoted to [the] revivification of the spirit of ancient Celtic poetry"; William Thom is a specimen, not a type, and has been remembered by the accidents of his personal fortunes, not by any indi-

viduality of his genius. The essay on Sir Samuel Ferguson, by the way, suggests a previous work by Mr. Williams, "The Poets and Poetry of Ireland." Our author evinces a fine appreciation of folk-song, but he possesses the critical instinct rather than the critical faculty; he knows songs, not texts. The volume before us gives vivid first-hand impressions, richly illustrated by full and free and admirable citation. The style of the writer is spirited and readable, but careless: there is no excuse for "a comic opera libretto writer," none for the telescoping of paragraphs at page 91, none for the hopeless confusion of *nomen et omen* at page 108, where the Laurence Oliphant of our own generation seems to be identified with the Laurence Oliphant of the Jacobite rising in 1745. In fine, the book is a witness to the abiding interest of its new-old themes, though hardly a contribution to the fund of knowledge on the subject of folk-song.

German studies of Shakespeare's women.

The work which Miss Helen Zimmern has translated from the German of Louis Lewes, and published with the title "Shakespeare's Women" (Putnam), has little to distinguish it from the hundreds of similar books of Shakespeare commentary. It begins, as such books usually do, with chapters on Shakespeare's times, Shakespeare's life, the English stage before Shakespeare, etc. The author claims some originality, however, in the fact that he presents studies of the whole line of Shakespeare's women, chonologically, in what he conceives to be the order of their creation; beginning with Venus in "Venus and Adonis," and ending with Queen Catharine. His reason for this is that Shakespeare's own life and character being developed by a process of evolution, so these characters of his creation were of necessity subjected to the same psychological process. But this *petitio principii* has so little justification in any exact knowledge, and the learned author's style being moreover heavy and verbose, one fails perhaps of being sufficiently grateful for his endeavor, except as another illustration of the capacity of the German mind for exploring every nook and corner of a subject, and bringing to light with equal pains the infinitely little and the infinitely great.

A French sailor turned author.

Seldom has a more delightful book of its kind fallen in our way than the "Memoirs of the Prince de Joinville" (Macmillan). Joinville was the sailor son of Louis Philippe, and he served his country with distinction in many parts of the world. In his opening chapters he draws a lively picture of his child-life and school-days, and then passes on to the story of his professional wanderings, which takes up the bulk of the volume. Born in 1818, Joinville entered the navy in 1831. He visited the United States for the first time in 1837, and in the following year was put in command of a ship and sent to Mexico, where he saw active service, and plainly showed that, though a prince of the blood, he was no mere holiday captain and fair-weather sailor. He made a tour overland of this country in 1841, visiting the chief points of interest, playing (rather reluctantly) the social lion, and showing, like most of his countrymen, a kindly disposition to make the best of things and to shut his eyes to the seamy side of Brother Jonathan's coat. Returning to France in 1843, Joinville was appointed to the Admiralty Board, then engaged in paving the way for the remodelling of the French navy; and later on, after a season of active work on the Barbary Coast, he had the satisfaction of overseeing, with M. Dupuy de Lôme, the construction of France's first ironclad ship. After the revolution of 1848, he went into exile in England—destined, as he says, "not to see my country again for two-and-twenty years, and then in all the horror of invasion and dismemberment and the terror of the Commune." A hearty, kindly sailor, standing as it were midway between the old school and the new, Joinville knew his calling thoroughly, from reefing a top-sail to manœuvring an iron-clad. Yet, good sailor as he was, one is tempted to say that he missed his calling by not turning author. The crisp, fluent style loses little in the hands of the excellent translator, Lady Mary Lloyd.

The London of To-day.

Of the making of books about London there has been no end since the days of Stow, nor need there be an end, the metropolis (that "great wen," as virulent Cobbett called it), changing socially and architecturally from decade to decade. That the London of to-day is not the London of Pierce Egan, or even of Thackeray and "Boz," no one who has travelled thither with anticipations founded on these authors needs be told. Much that they especially delighted to honor has vanished. The taverns and cider-cellars, the cozy inns and "back-kitchens," where Costigan warbled and Mr. Guppy dined with the knowing Mr. Smallweed, exist only in print. They belong to ancient history, like sedan chairs and link-boys; and their places are filled by great, flaring establishments, all plate glass and gas jets, show, swagger, and discomfort. Thirty-seven years ago Mr. George Augustus Sala published his "Twice Round the Clock; or, The Hours of the Day and the Night in London"; and he now supplements it with "London Up to Date" (Macmillan), a collection of descriptive papers on what is to be heard, seen, and commented on in the British metropolis of 1894. "They are," says the author, "so many detached essays describing scenes and characters which did not find a place in 'Twice Round the Clock.'" In Mr. Sala's new book there is little or nothing of what is called "low life"—save, indeed, in a Police Court sketch that "Boz" himself might have written. The author is no longer at an age when one cares to go, or can go, "slumming"; therefore it is mainly the sights and humors of the "West End" that he draws for us. Such

chapter-headings as "A First Night at the Lyceum," "A Ballot at a Pall Mall Club," "A Charity Bazaar," "A Picture Sale at Christy's," "A Culture Conversazione," "Travels in Regent Street," etc., convey a fair notion of the scope of the book.

Memories of Brook Farm.

The many fragmentary accounts of the famous "Brook Farm" experiment are now supplemented, in a fairly authoritative way, by Dr. John Thomas Codman's "Brook Farm Personal and Historic Memoirs" (The Arena Co.). Dr. Codman is one of the few surviving members of the Community, and his work is therefore based upon intimate personal knowledge of the inner workings of the scheme and of the character and personalities of those interested in it. He traces the history of the little polity through its manifold phases, social and industrial, touching and humorous, from its germ in the Transcendental Club of 1836, down to its disruption ten years later. The book is plentifully besprinkled with memories of the more notable Brook Farmers. Hawthorne spent some months at the Farm, thinking, it seems, "his *manual labors* might in a small way do a trifle towards aiding the ideal state." That the great romancer's "manual labors" (which must have been largely emblematical, like the Emperor of China's annual ploughing) would really have done much to lighten Mr. Ripley's subsequent load of debt, may be doubted; and one may add here (on our author's authority) that Hawthorne himself was one of the creditors, and that he "growled," in a rather unidealistic way, over the amount due him. The volume provides data for a thorough understanding of the theoretical and fiscal basis of the Community; and there is an appendix containing letters to and from Mr. Ripley, which throw much light upon the moral and intellectual temper of the times. Dr. Codman's book is not only extremely interesting as a narrative, but it furnishes an instructive economic study of the practical workings, under favorable conditions, of a socialistic phalanstery; nor do we mean to imply here that the Fourierist needs read nothing but failure in the lessons of "Brook Farm."

Napoleon on the battle-field and by the camp-fire.

Mr. Montgomery B. Gibbs's "Military Career of Napoleon the Great" (Chicago: The Werner Co.) is an effort to portray the Emperor as his marshals and soldiers knew him on the battlefield and beside the campfire. Mr. Gibbs has clearly given his subject much thought and study; and as he is possessed of a notably lively and easy style his book should prove popular. Napoleon's battles are described in turn, from the pictorial and anecdotal rather than the technical standpoint, from Toulon to Waterloo; and the graphic quality of the text is enforced by numerous full-page illustrations in half-tone, largely after well-known painters. The publishers issue the book in good shape, and it is altogether likely to hold its own against its numerous competitors.

BRIEFER MENTION.

We note the completion, by publication of the second volume, of the fine edition of Malory's "Morte Darthur" (Macmillan) edited by Professor Rhys and illustrated by Mr. Aubrey Beardsley. The work of the artist is, after its peculiar manner, admirable; but examination only confirms our first impression that of all manners that of Mr. Beardsley is least suitable to adorn the text of our great fifteenth century prose classic. But the volumes are in all other respects worthy of the noble piece of literature that they enshrine, and most book-lovers will be willing to put up with Mr. Beardsley's eccentricities for the sake of such beauty of print, generosity of margin, and chaste simplicity of cover decoration.

Three more parts—XVII., XVIII., XIX.—of "The Book of the Fair" (The Bancroft Co., Chicago) confirm the favorable opinion we have several times expressed as to the merits of the work. The illustrations are profuse and attractive, and their subjects are chosen in a way to represent the varied aspects of the Exposition; while the accompanying text is fairly satisfactory. It becomes evident, as the work nears completion, that it will become the chief literary and artistic record of the world's great event of 1893. As the printing of this work must be regarded as the most notable achievement of Chicago typography, it is fair to mention that it comes from the Blakely Printing Co. "The Book of the Fair" is sold only by subscription.

Three recently-published chemical treatises are of much interest to the student. Mr. Douglas Carnegie's "Law and Theory in Chemistry" (Longmans) is a course of lectures given before a summer school of teachers at Colorado Springs. It runs all the way from the alchemists to the latest theories of molecular architecture. "A Text-Book of Inorganic Chemistry" (Longmans), by Mr. G. S. Newth, is a compact systematic work based upon the periodic classification of the elements. The late Carl Schorlemmer's "Rise and Development of Organic Chemistry" (Macmillan), in a new and revised edition, is third of our treatises. The work of revision has been done by Mr. Arthur Smithells.

In our recent editorial on the subject of poetry as literary criticism, mention was made of two anthologies. One of these, edited by Mrs. Richard Strachey, is entitled "Poets on Poets," and is imported by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons. "English Poets on English Poets" would have been a more exact title, for the editor does not go outside of our own literature either for subjects or extracts. She also excludes living writers, which keeps Mr. Swinburne from being represented at all. The selections are arranged chronologically by authors, while marginal notes indicate the subjects. There are many fragments as well as whole poems. The whole is ushered in with some pleasing and sensible prefatory remarks.

Messrs. Macmillan & Co. have begun the publication of a series of selected English novels, which is designed to include many of the favorites of a past generation. The volumes will be illustrated, and each is to have an introduction. Maria Edgeworth's "Castle Rackrent" and "The Absentee" are grouped in the first volume of this series, and the introduction, which is of some length and extremely readable, is the work of Mrs. Anne Thackeray Ritchie. The volume is moderate in price and attractive in appearance.

New York Topics.

New York, March 9, 1895.

Mr. Smalley's return to America and acceptance of the position of New York correspondent of the London "Times" is among the more interesting literary announcements made this year. But the New York press has, so far as I have been able to observe, ignored it editorially, without exception; the "Tribune" perhaps because that paper may be unwilling to admit the loss of one who has shed such lustre on its pages, the other daily papers for fear of seeming to proclaim the "Tribune's" excellence now or formerly. I refer to the announcement of Mr. Smalley's intended return to America as a "literary" announcement because much of his work as correspondent may be classed as literature. The general correspondent of a great newspaper holds a half-way position between the newspaper man and the creative writer, for it sometimes devolves upon him to write for all time as well as for the passing moment.

It is now thirty-three years since Mr. Smalley joined the editorial staff of the New York "Tribune," having proved his ability as an all-around newspaper man by brilliant reporting in the field during the first year of the Civil War. In 1866 he was sent to report the war between Prussia and Austria, and the following year he became London correspondent of his paper. It is believed by some people here that on Mr. Greeley's death, in 1872, the mantle of the great editor might naturally have fallen upon Mr. Smalley's shoulders; but circumstances brought about a different arrangement, and he was content to retain his London position. As to Mr. Smalley's ability to edit a great paper, I am free to say that I think there are but two other men in this country with equal qualifications — and fate has decreed that one of these should be his bitterest enemy. The other, of course, is Mr. Dana.

Mr. Smalley, then, has for twenty-eight years presented to us varying pictures of London and Continental social and political life. He has been a constant attendant at "functions" of every character; he has held high converse with leaders of every type, even with royalty itself; and he has at the same time kept a careful watch upon the manifestations of the arts and the sciences. In all this he has assumed the attitude of a candid friend of both the American continent and the British archipelago, and has never hesitated to express his views as to the past, present, or future conduct of any living person. One may then feel quite at liberty to speculate upon his probable career as New York correspondent of the London "Times." In a cabled extract from an interview, he is represented as saying: "My experience in London has taught me how American life ought to be represented in order to interest the British public, and to doing this I shall devote myself." On the face of it, this statement seems a little discouraging, as if to imply that there were any need of interesting the British public in American life, and that the true perspective must be altered in order to do so. I am proud of Mr. Smalley, as a Yale man, and as an American; but I have sometimes felt that his attitude toward his fellow-countrymen was slightly deprecatory, as distinguished from the sturdy assumption of Mr. Lowell, for instance. This attitude has been shown in the recent controversy with Mr. Hutton over the Carlyle memorial, in which the Curtis memorial has been brought up. The fact is that unless such a scheme as the Carlyle memorial appeals naturally to those to whom it is presented, it ought to be dropped; and the names of princes and potentates of church and state should not be dragged in to give it life. As for the Curtis memorial, all that our British friends have done about it is to inquire, "Who is Curtis, anyhow?"

An absence of thirty years from one's native land gives large opportunities for observation and comparison. Will Mr. Smalley be equal to these? I believe that he can be. He has lately been in this city, and he has written his impressions of his visit to the "Tribune." It is a trifle discouraging to find that they have most to do with the gilded interiors of fashionable New York houses of entertainment, and with those true exotics, often grafted upon sturdy native stock, the New York society girl and married belle. Does Mr. Smalley really consider these the choicest flowers of republican culture? We shall see; and also we shall see whether he chooses to take his view of American life through the opalescent windows of our Fifth Avenue palaces. It is not necessary, far less than the other, that he should look through the dingy window-panes of what a pompous candidate for the laureateship has called our "new Grub street." Let Mr. Smalley keep clear of *all* entangling alliances, either with the residents of millionaires' row or with the literary shysters unfortunately so numerous in this city.

Mr. Smalley, by his own statement, returns to America a poor man. The chief reason for this, it may be supposed, is that he has been a sort of uncommissioned ambassador at the court of St. James, sometimes representing his country more truly than the resident at the legation. He has spent his means freely, and he deserves honor for his openhandedness. Of late, ill-health has also drawn upon his resources. As to his "London Letters and Some Others," published two or three years ago, the only fault I have to find with the work is that it is in two volumes instead of in ten. His letters are in every sense a history of Great Britain in our own times, and many of the author's best things are unduly abbreviated or not given at all.

There have been several book-clubs in the United States whose chief object has been the publication of fine editions of original or selected books, but Mr. Thomas B. Mosher, of Portland, Me., is, I think, the pioneer publisher of *éditions de luxe* exclusively, at moderate prices. His triumphs of daintiness and cheapness have been duly chronicled in this correspondence, and I am now glad to announce for immediate publication his new edition of "A. E.'s" charming book of "Homeward Songs by the Way," so warmly praised last year by English reviewers both in and out of the "log-rolling" set. "A. E.," whose identity is not yet revealed, is a young Irishman, and the first edition of these poems was published in Dublin. Mr. Mosher's edition will consist of 925 copies, with fifty Japan vellum copies at a slightly higher price. Mr. Bruce Rogers, a young designer of promise in Indianapolis, will be responsible for the cover design and title-page, as well as for some head-pieces and tail-pieces to the poems. "A. E." has contributed fifteen new poems to Mr. Mosher's edition.

I must defer until another time mention of the proposed consolidation of our Astor and Lenox libraries with the Tilden fund into one vast Public Library of the city of New York, representing eight millions of property. It is less than a month since I wrote you that "New York has no public library." The plan awaits

approval by the trustees of the Astor library, and action by the New York legislature.

"The Fine Arts Federation," composed of societies interested in the fine arts, now organizing, will no doubt assume national proportions.

By offering new professorships of political economy, history, and mathematics, the friends of Barnard College have secured admission for their women students to the Columbia School of Political Science, in the face of a previous refusal. Professor John B. Clark, author of "The Science of Wealth," has accepted the political economy professorship.

It may be fitting to mention a recent social event, involving a member of a noted literary family. Miss Francesca Monti Lunt, the daughter of George Lunt, the poet, and the niece of Dr. Thomas W. Parsons and of Luigi Monti, has just been married at old Trinity to an Italian nobleman. Mr. Monti, it may be remembered, is the "young Sicilian" mentioned in Longfellow's "Tales of a Wayside Inn." He and the late Mr. Lunt married Dr. Parsons's sisters, I believe. Mr. Monti has given lectures in Italian literature here for many years.

Mrs. Henrotin has made a decided impression here and elsewhere during her visit East as president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. No less was to be expected of this brilliant woman.

ARTHUR STEDMAN.

LITERARY NOTES.

A posthumous volume of poems by James Russell Lowell will soon be published.

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society proposes to erect a monument to Francis Parkman, for many years its president.

Mr. Korolenko, the Russian novelist, who visited America in 1893, is about to publish a volume of his impressions of travel.

Edward Fitzgerald's letters to Fanny Kemble, now running in "Temple Bar," will be published in two volumes at the end of the year.

The March "Magazine of Poetry" is devoted to "Notable Single Poems," by English authors, to the number of three or four score, mostly, if not all, now living.

Mr. Richard Harding Davis has gone to Honduras in search of literary material for the Harper periodicals. He will afterward go to Panama and Caracas.

An American Committee on the Carlyle House Purchase Fund has been formed, with Bishop Potter as chairman. The English contributions to the fund now amount to £1300.

There will be a classical conference at Ann Arbor, March 27 and 28, arranged by the Michigan Schoolmasters' Club. An extremely attractive list of papers, reports, and lectures is offered.

Cesare Cantù, born in 1807, died at Milan on the eleventh of this month. He is best known for his historical novel "Margherita Pasterla," his "Storia Universale," and other historical books.

Once more the press dispatches announce the death of Leopold von Sacher-Masoch. Misled by the previous report of his demise, we published a brief obituary note June 1, 1894, to which the reader is now referred.

A new batch of eight "Old South Leaflets" includes documents illustrative of New England history, by Bradford, Winthrop, Cotton, John Eliot, Roger Williams, and others. The series now numbers fifty-five, most of them being sold at five cents a copy.

"Der Conjunktiv bei Hartmann von Aue," by Professor Starr Willard Cutting, has just been issued by the University of Chicago Press as the first of a series of "Germanic Studies." It is a pamphlet of fifty odd pages with a score of tables as an appendix.

The latest of the educational history monographs issued from the Government Printing Office is a "History of Education in Maryland," by Dr. Bernard C. Steiner. Many of the chapters are contributed by special writers, that on the Johns Hopkins University, for example, by President Gilman.

The monthly bulletins of the Providence Public Library, compiled by Mr. W. E. Foster, are extremely valuable for their reference lists on subjects of timely interest. The numbers for the current year give us lists on Holmes, Korea, Buddhism, Stevenson, Municipal Government, German Literature, Wagner, and "Trilby."

Two games, in boxes, come from Mr. W. R. Jenkins, the publisher of modern language books. "Das Deutsche Litteratur Spiel" is the familiar game of "Authors" in Teutonic guise. "The Table Game" is a similar device for pupils in French, and seeks to familiarize them with the names of things that appear on the dining-room table.

On March 2, Professor John Stuart Blackie died in Edinburgh, at the age of eighty-five. He was one of the famous group of men born in 1809. For eleven years he occupied a chair in an Aberdeen college, and for thirty years thereafter taught Greek at the University of Edinburgh. His publications were numerous, ranging from classical philology to philosophy, literary criticism, and poetical translations. Of recent years he has been noted among the champions of the modern Greek language as an introduction to the ancient.

Sir Henry Rawlinson, news of whose death came on March 5, was born in 1810. He entered the Indian army, and served in Bombay and Persia for a number of years. His studies of Cuneiform began during these years, and his first decipherments were published in 1838. In 1856 he retired from the Indian service, and returned to England to receive all sorts of honors from the scientific world. His subsequent life was that of a scholar, a statesman, and a diplomatist combined. His baronetcy dates from 1891. Of his many claims to remembrance, his interpretation of Cuneiform is probably the greatest.

No serious literary journal would waste its space upon the endless task of correcting the blunders made by newspapers, but occasionally there occurs one so conspicuous as to be deserving of a moment's attention. The literary critic of a leading Chicago daily recently reviewed Ten Brink's lectures on Shakespeare, and wrote of the author as follows: "Professor Ten Brink's is a new name, but it will not long remain unfamiliar if he continues to write in this clear, sensible, forcible way. He is in touch with the best Shakespearian scholarship in Germany, England, and the United States." The words "the best Shakespearian scholarship in Germany" are particularly good. Poor Ten Brink! If he could only have lived to read this flattering tribute to his worth!

Announcements of Spring Books.

We present herewith our annual list of books announced for Spring publication, classified as accurately as our information would allow, and with the books of each publisher arranged in a separate paragraph under the various departments. The list embodies information furnished us by thirty-four publishing houses; the average of titles is about nine to each house,— the list containing something over three hundred books as the prospective output of the Spring season. This list is somewhat larger than that of a year ago, which, as we then stated, was the largest Spring list yet published. Book-buyers and readers of all classes will find items of special significance to them in the various categories, while the list as a whole furnishes an interesting and an encouraging exhibit of our literary activities as expressed in books. It should be noted that such Spring publications as have already reached us are not to be looked for here, these being given, instead, in the "List of New Books" in the present issue; also, that forthcoming English works are not included, except in cases of re-publication or importation by American publishers.

History.

History of the United States from the Compromise of 1850, by James Ford Rhodes, Vol. III., with maps.—Constitutional History of the United States, by George Ticknor Curtis, edited by Joseph C. Clayton, Vol. II.—The American Congress, a History of National Legislation and Political Events, 1774–1895, by Joseph West Moore, $3. (Harper & Brothers.)

History of the People of the United States, by John Bach McMaster, Vol. IV., $2.50. (D. Appleton & Co.)

History of the People of Israel, by Ernest Renan, Vol. V., Period of Jewish Independence and Judæa Under Roman Rule, per vol., $2.50. (Roberts Brothers.)

English Seamen of the Sixteenth Century, by James A. Froude.—Churches and Castles of Mediæval France, by Walter Cranston Larned, illus., $1.50.—The Revolution of 1848, by Imbert de Saint-Amand, $1.25.—The Making of the Nation, by Gen. Francis A. Walker, with maps, "Am. History Series," $1.25. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

The Defense of Plevna, 1877, written by one who took part in it, by William V. Herbert, with maps.—A History of Spain, from the earliest times to the death of Ferdinand the Catholic, by Ulick Ralph Burke, in two vols.—The History of the English Church and People in South Africa, by A. Theodore Wirgman, B.D. (Longmans, Green, & Co.)

Explorations in the Mississippi Basin, by Justin Winsor, illus., $4.—Daughters of the Revolution, by Charles C. Coffin, illus., $1.25. (Houghton, Mifflin, & Co.)

American Society of Church History Papers, Vol. VII., reports and papers of the seventh annual meeting, paper, $3.—The Story of Vedic India, by Z. A. Ragozin, "Story of the Nations Series," $1.50.—Social England, a History of Social Life in England, by various writers, edited by H. D. Traill, Vol. III., from Henry VII. to James I., $3.50.—Personal Recollections of War Times, 1861–5, by Albert Gallatin Riddle, member House of Representatives. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

The Story of Patriot's Day: Lexington and Concord, April 19, by George J. Varney, with directions for observance, illus., 50 cts. (Lee & Shepard.)

The Quakers in Virginia, the Carolinas, and their Settlement of the Middle West, by Professor Weeks.—Government of the Colony of South Carolina, by Edson L. Whitney.—The Communists of Colonial Maryland, by Bartlett B. James.—Puritanism in Virginia in the Seventeenth Century, by John H. Latané.—White Servitude in the Colony of Virginia, by James C. Ballagh. (Johns Hopkins Press.)

Biography and Memoirs.

Julian the Philosopher, and the Last Struggle of Paganism Against Christianity, by Alice Gardner, illus., "Heroes of the Nations," $1.50.—Louis XIV. and the Zenith of the French Monarchy, by Arthur Hassall, M.A., illus., "Heroes of the Nations," $1.50.—Life and Correspondence of Rufus King, edited by his grandson, Charles R. King, M.D., Vol. II., $5.—The Writings of Thomas Paine, edited by M. D. Conway, Vol. III., $4.—William the Silent, Prince of Orange, the Moderate Man of the XVIth Century, two vols., illus. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

Thomas Hardy, by Annie Macdonell, with portrait, $1, *net*.—Robert Louis Stevenson, by S. R. Macdonell.—Napoleon III., from the French of Pierre De Lano, with portrait, $1.25.—The Life of Carter Henry Harrison, late Mayor of Chicago, by Willis J. Abbott, illus., $2.50. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

Louis Agassiz, His Life, Letters, and Works, by Jules Marcou. (Macmillan & Co.)

Memoirs of Mary Robinson, "Perdita," from the edition edited by her daughter, by J. Fitzgerald Molloy, with portraits, limited edition, $3. *net*. (J. B. Lippincott Co.)

The Memoirs of Barras, trans. from the French, in four vols., with portraits and fac-similes.—Oliver Cromwell, by George H. Clark, D.D., new edition, with introduction by C. D. Warner, illus.—The Life of Samuel J. Tilden, by John Bigelow, in two vols., illus., $6. (Harper & Bros.)

Memoirs of the Verney Family During the Commonwealth, 1650–60, by Margaret M. Verney, with ten portraits.—Life and Times of Cardinal Wiseman, by Wilfrid Ward.—Life and Writings of Turgot, Comptroller-General of France, 1774–6, edited for English readers by W. Walker Stephens.—Life of Sir Andrew Clark, Bart., by Malcom MacColl and W. H. Allchin, with an introduction by the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone.—A Modern Priestess of Isis (Madame Blavatsky), abridged and trans. from the Russian, by Walter Leaf, Litt.D. (Longmans, Green, & Co.)

Life of Gen. Thomas Pinckney, by C. C. Pinckney.—Critical Sketches of Some of the Federal and Confederate Commanders, $2. (Houghton, Mifflin, & Co.)

Lizbeth Wilson, a Daughter of New Hampshire Hills, by Eliza Nelson Blair (Mrs. Henry W. Blair), $1.50. (Lee & Shepard.)

The Right Honorable William E. Gladstone, a study from life, by Henry W. Lucy, with portrait, $1.25.—Life of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, by Mrs. Fawcett.—Life of Bismarck, by Charles Lowe. (Roberts Brothers.)

Napoleon, from Corsica to St. Helena, with introduction and descriptions by John L. Stoddard, 330 pictures, $2.50. (The Werner Co.)

Gibbon's Memoirs, edited, with introduction and notes, by Oliver Farrar Emerson, A.M. (Ginn & Co.)

General Literature.

Letters of Celia Thaxter, edited by Annie Fields.—Letters of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, in two vols., with portraits.—Selected Essays of James Darmesteter, trans. from the French by Helen B. Jastrow, and edited with introductory memoir by Morris Jastrow, Jr.—After Dinner and Other Speeches, by John D. Long, $1.25.—The Life of the Spirit in the Modern English Poets, by Vida D. Scudder. (Houghton, Mifflin, & Co.)

Essays on Scandinavian Literature, by Prof. H. H. Boyesen, $1.50. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

Our Common Speech, the proper and present use of the English language, by Gilbert M. Tucker — Poets and Poetry of the Century, edited by Alfred H. Miles, Vols. IX. and X., per vol., $1.50. — Strange Pages from Family Papers, a collection of curious legends, etc., by T. F. Thiselton Dyer, $1.50. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

Modern German Literature, by Benjamin W. Wells, Ph.D., $1.50.— Tales from Scott, by Sir Edward Sullivan, Bart., with introduction by Edward Dowden, LL.D., illus., $1.50. (Roberts Brothers.)

A Midsummer Night's Dream, edited by H. H. Furness, Vol. X. "Variorum Shakespeare," $4. (J. B. Lippincott Co.)

The Arthurian Epic, by S. Humphreys Gurteen, M.A., $2.—Books and their Makers during the Middle Ages, a study of the conditions of the production and distribution of literature, from the fall of the Roman Empire to the 30 Years' War, by George Haven Putnam. — Little Journeys to the Homes of Good Men and Great, a series of literary studies, published in monthly numbers, per copy, 5 cts. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

Tales of the Fairies and of the Ghost-World, collected from oral tradition in Southwest Munster, by Jeremiah Curtin, $1.25. (Little, Brown, & Co.)

Latin and Greek Translations, by the Rev. William Baker, D.D. (Longmans, Green, & Co.)

Readings from the Old English Dramatists, by Catherine M. Reignolds-Winslow (Mrs. Erving Winslow), 2 vols. (Lee & Shepard.)

English Classics, a new series, edited by W. E. Henley, first issues to be Tristam Shandy, in two vols., and Congreve's Comedies, in two vols., per vol., $1.25. (Stone & Kimball.)

The Works of George Eliot, and Her Life, edited by her husband, J. W. Cross, new edition in 24 vols., with 120 etchings and photo-etchings, per vol., $1.50. (Merrill & Baker.)

Four Years of Novel Reading, an account of a four years' experiment in the systematic reading of fiction, by Professor Moulton.—A Literary Study of the Bible, by Prof. R. G. Moulton. (D. C. Heath & Co.)

Foundation Studies in Literature, by Margaret S. Mooney. Studies in German Literature: Lessing, by Euretta A. Hoyles. (Silver, Burdett & Co.)

Polychrome edition of the Hebrew Bible—new parts, including *Joshua*, by Professor Bennett, *Jeremiah*, by Professor Cornill, *Ezekiel*, by Professor Toy, and *Psalms*, by Professor Wellhausen. (Johns Hopkins Press.)

Poetry.

Stops of Various Quills, poems, by W. D. Howells, illus. by Howard Pyle. (Harper & Brothers.)

Chocorua's Tenants, poems, by Frank Bolles, illus., $1.—A Victorian Anthology, by Edmund Clarence Stedman. (Houghton, Mifflin, & Co.)

The Paradise of Poetry, a volume of poems, by H. C. Beeching.—Poems, by Arthur C. Benson. (Macmillan & Co.)

A Seamark, a Threnody for Robert Louis Stevenson, by Bliss Carman, 25 cts.—On the Wooing of Martha Pitkin, being a Versified Narrative of the Time of the Regicides in Colonial New England, by Charles Knowles Bolton, second edition, 75 cts.—The Black Riders and Other Lines, by Stephen Crane, $1.—First Poems and Fragments, by Philip Henry Savage, $1.25. (Copeland & Day.)

The Poems of Paul Verlaine, trans. by Gertrude Hall, "Green Tree Library," $1.25. (Stone & Kimball.)

Ballads and Other Verses, by A. H. Beesly. (Longmans, Green, & Co.)

The Treasures of Kurium, by Ellen M. H. Gates, $1. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

Poems of Home and Country, by Samuel Francis Smith, D.D. (Silver, Burdett & Co.)

Fiction.

The Sons of Ham, a Tale of the New South, by Louis Pendleton, $1.50.—Tales of Mean Streets, by Arthur Morrison, with introduction by James MacArthur, $1.—Lucien de Rubempré, by Honoré de Balzac, third part and conclusion of Lucien's Life, $1.50.—History of the Thirteen: Ferragus and the Last Incarnation of Vautrin, by Honoré de Balzac, $1.50.—The Son of Don Juan, by Don José Echegaray, trans., with introduction, by James Graham, with etched portrait, $1.—Mariana, by Don José Echegaray, trans. by James Graham, with portrait, $1.—Young Ofeg's Ditties, trans. from the Swedish of Ola Hansson, by George Egerton, title-page by Beardsley, $1.25.—A Quaint Spinster, a Story, by Frances E. Russell, 60 cts.—How We Rose, by David Nelson Beach, 50 cts.—The Keynotes Series, comprising stories, etc., by well-known writers, each volume with title-page by Beardsley, $1. (Roberts Brothers.)

The Master, a novel, by I. Zangwill, illus.—With the Procession, a novel, by Henry B. Fuller.—The Martyred Fool, a novel, by David Christie Murray, $1.25.—A Daughter of the Soil, a novel, by M. E. Francis.—Mr. Bonaparte of Corsica, by John Kendrick Bangs, illus. by H. W. McVickar.—The Judgment Books, by E. F. Benson, illus. (Harper & Brothers.)

Fromont Junior and Risler Senior, by Alphonse Daudet, trans. by Edward Vizetelly, illus. by George Roux, $2.—The Three Graces, by "The Duchess," illus., $1.25.—They Call It Love, a novel, by Frank F. Moore, $1.—Captain Close, and Sergeant Croesus, by Captain Charles King, $1.—A Love Episode, by Emile Zola, trans., with preface, by E. A. Vizetelly, illus., $2.—The Prince of Balkistan, a novel, by Allen Upward, $1.25.—Miss Cherry-Blossom of Tôkyô, a novel, by John L. Long, $1.25.—The Banishment of Jessop Blythe, by Joseph Hatton, $1.—The Works of Tobias Smollett, edited by George Saintsbury, in twelve vols., per vol., $1. (J. B. Lippincott Co.)

Children of the Soil, by Henryk Sienkiewicz, trans. from the Polish, by Jeremiah Curtin, $2.—A Madonna of the Alps, by B. Schulze-Smidt, trans., from the German original, by Nathan Haskell Dole, with photogravure frontispiece, $1.25. (Little, Brown, & Co.)

The Story of Christine Rochefort, a novel, by Helen C. Prince, $1.25.—A Soulless Singer, a novel, by Mary C. Lee. (Houghton, Mifflin, & Co.)

A Little Sister of the Wilderness, by Lilian Bell, $1.25.—Two Women and a Fool, by Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor, $1.50.—A Sawdust Doll, by Mrs. Reginald de Koven, $1.25.—A Three-Stranded Yarn, by Clark Russell. (Stone & Kimball.)

Meadow-Grass, a Book of New England Stories, by Alice Brown, $1.25.—An Old Man's Romance, a novel, by Christopher Craigie, $1.25.—Jaques Damour, and Other Stories, by Emile Zola, trans. by William Foster Apthorp, $1.50. (Copeland & Day.)

A Man Without a Memory, and Other Stories, by William H. Shelton, $1.—The Truce, and Other Stories, by Mary Tappan Wright, $1. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

The Gods, Some Mortals, and Lord Wickenham, by John Oliver Hobbes, $1.50.—Bog-Myrtle and Peat, by S. R. Crockett, $1.—Majesty, a novel, by Louis Couperus, trans. by A. T. de Mattos and Ernest Dawson, $1.—The Story of Sonny Sahib, by Mrs. Everard Cotes (Sara J. Duncan), illus., $1.—The Mermaid, a novel, by Miss L. Dougall, $1.—An Arranged Marriage, by Dorothea Gerard, $1. (D. Appleton & Co.)

The Impregnable City, a novel, by Max Pemberton, $1.25.—New Volumes in the "Phenix Series" will include Halévy's The Abbé Constantin, illus., E. P. Roe's A Young Girl's Wooing, and Mrs. Charles's The Chronicles of the Schönberg-Cotta Family.—Auld Licht Idylls, by J. M. Barrie, large-paper edition, illus., with etchings by William Hole, R.S.A., 100 copies for America. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

Doctor Gray's Quest, by Francis H. Underwood, LL.D.—Neighbor Jackwood, by J. T. Trowbridge, new revised edition, with autobiographical introduction and portrait, $1.50. (Lee & Shepard.)

New edition of the most popular of Kipling's Indian tales, with additional matter now first published.—Balzac's Works, new edition, edited, with introductions, by George Saintsbury, illus. with etchings.—Defoe's Novels, new edition, edited by G. A. Aitken, in sixteen vols., illus.—Tom Cringle's Log, by Michael Scott, with introduction by Mowbray Morris, illus., "Standard Novels," $1.25. (Macmillan & Co.)

The Crime of the Century, by Rodrigues Ottolengui, $1. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

Paul Heriot's Pictures, a collection of stories by Alison McLean. (F. Warne & Co.)

The Jewel of Ynys, a hitherto unprinted chapter in the history of the sea-rovers, by Owen Rhoscomyl, illus. (Longmans, Green, & Co.)

Art.

The Paintings of Venice, by Karl Károly, with illustrations after photographs. (Macmillan & Co.)

Imagination in Landscape Painting, by Philip Gilbert Hamerton, illus., $2. (Roberts Brothers.)

Jacquard Weaving and Designing, by F. T. Bell, National Scholar in Design, 1875–8. (Longmans, Green, & Co.)

The Madonna, Painted by St. Luke, the story of a portrait, by Henrietta I. Bolton, illus., $1.25. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

Letters of a Baritone, written from Florence and dealing with phases of Art Life in Italy, by Francis Walker, $1.25. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

Travel and Description.

Actual Africa, or the Coming Continent, by Frank Vincent, profusely illus., $5. (D. Appleton & Co.)

Russian Rambles, by Isabel F. Hapgood, $1.50. (Houghton, Mifflin, & Co.)

In Stevenson's Land, by Marie Fraser. (Macmillan & Co.)

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